

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Press is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments.

[JULY 17, 1778.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1424.]

L O N D O N, April 21.

YESTERDAY morning the King, accompanied with several Generals and aids de camp, received the Manchester royal volunteers. This body consisted of eleven hundred men, all young and of a fine appearance. The command of them was given to Lieutenant Colonel Mawhood, who defended himself with so much distinction as the head of the 17th regiment, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel, at the battle of Princeton, in the month of January, 1777. The King showed the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which this new raised corps performed its manœuvres. Immediately after the review, they were marched to Portsmouth, where they are to embark for Gibraltar, in order to reinforce its garrison. A detachment composed of three hundred men from the corps of artillery, embarked the 18th for the same place.

On the 13th of the said month the 70th regiment marched from Edinburgh for Greenock in order to be embarked for Newfoundland. By the attention paid to augment our forces in those parts, it appears that some attempt is apprehended there, and indeed the fishery in those seas is of sufficient importance to attract the envy of America and France, whom we have almost entirely excluded therefrom, the one by the prohibitory bill, and the other by the last treaty of Paris. Our fleet in those parts will be as strong again this year as it was the last; it will consist of one 64 gun ship commanded by Admiral Montague, four frigates, and two sloops of 20 guns each. Those ships have on board a number of supernumerary sailors in order to fit out small armed vessels at Newfoundland, for the protection of the fishery. At the latter end of last month a considerable train of artillery was sent there.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, A P R I L 21, 1778.

THE House formed itself into a committee, in order to examine the state of the nation. Mr. Powis made a discourse, in order to prove that, in the exhausted state to which Britain was reduced by the American war, the only determination was (particularly at the eve of a foreign war) to conclude a peace with the colonies. After the astonishing resistance (said he) that the Congress has made against our forces, after the incredible success with which their efforts to shake off the yoke has been attended, it is chimerical to think that they will ever forsake an independence which they have established at the expense of so much blood and treasure. This has placed America beyond the reach of any future Ministry, who, conducting themselves agreeable to the plan of the present Administration, might renew their efforts in order to reduce them to slavery.

It would then be the greatest excess of folly to think even of treating with them on any other footing than that of free and independent States. It would, therefore, be useless, at the expense of large sums, to send commissioners to them, whose too confined powers would not permit them to treat on such conditions. This step would only serve to amuse the people with a vain hope that the Americans would return to their obedience, whilst nothing is more distant from their thoughts, and this kingdom, bending and ready to sink under the weight of an enormous debt, would be overwhelmed still further in a needless expence. In consequence he proposed that, in order to obtain so necessary a peace, the commissioners powers should be extended so far as to enable them to declare the American absolute and forever independent.

Messieurs Charles Fox and Burke supported the proposal, and were particularly opposed by Governor Johnstone and Mr. Dundas, Lord Advocate of Scotland. The first declared, that he had always opposed the acts which had been passed against America, but that when their grievances had been redressed, he had obtained his end.

That the legislative power of Great Britain has passed a law to grant the colonies full satisfaction; to desire more would be an open rebellion, which every true Britain ought to oppose.

It is thus I have always thought, said he, and with the greatest pleasure I find that the Earl of Chatham is of the same opinion. I have two high an opinion of the honour, of the sentiment, and the loyalty of the Americans in general, to suppose that they will desire more than is offered to them. Our violence has heretofore re-united in America the ambitious and the moderate. Our moderation will now divide them. The same violence has heretofore divided this kingdom, and the same moderation will now unite it. Our measures until now have fixed this contestation between all America and the half of England, but the change now that is determined on will fix the dispute between all England and the half of America. And the same superiority that it has heretofore had over us, we shall hereafter have over them, &c. Mr. Dundas, who has always been one of the most violent against the colonies, convinced the House that he had not abandoned his former sentiments, he reprobated the motion of Mr. Powis, which at last was rejected.

A letter says, that Cornwall is in commotion; that the miners have joined the manufacturers, and make together a very formidable body, and that the resentment of the populace was ungovernable, and threatened very unpleasant consequences to the unpopular abettors of the American war.

General WASHINGTON'S LETTER to the President of Congress, together with the return of killed, wounded, &c.

S I R,

ENGLISHTOWN, July 1, 1778.

I E M B R A C E this first moment of leisure to give Congress a more full and particular account of the movements of the army under my command, since its passing the Delaware, than the situation of our affairs would heretofore permit.

I had the honour to advise them, that on the appearances of the enemy's intention to march through Jersey becoming serious, I had detached General Maxwell's brigade, in conjunction with the militia of that State, to interrupt and impede their progress by every obstruction in their power, so as to give time to the army under my command to come up with them, and take advantage of any favourable circumstances that might present themselves. The army having proceeded to Coryell's ferry, and crossed the Delaware at that place, I immediately detached Col. Morgan, with a select corps of six hundred men, to reinforce General Maxwell, and marched with the main body towards Princeton.

The slow advance of the enemy had greatly the air of design, and led me, with others, to suspect that General Clinton, desirous of a general action, was endeavouring to draw us down into the lower country, in order, by a rapid movement, to gain our right, and take possession of the strong grounds above us. This consideration, and to give the troops time to repose and refresh themselves from the fatigues they had experienced from rainy and excessive hot weather, determined me to halt at Hopewell township, above five miles from Princeton, where we remained till the morning of the 25th. On the preceding day I made a second detachment of 1500 chosen troops, under Brigadier General Scott, to reinforce those already in the vicinity of the enemy, the more effectual to annoy and delay their march. The next day the army moved to Kingston, and having received intelligence that the enemy were prosecuting their route towards Monmouth courthouse, I dispatched a thousand select men under General Wayne, and sent the Marquis de la Fayette to take the command of the whole advanced corps, including Maxwell's brigade and Morgan's light infantry, with orders to take the first fair opportunity of attacking the enemy.

In the evening of the same day the whole army marched from Kingston, where our baggage was left, with intention to preserve a proper distance for supporting the advanced corps, and arrived at Cranberry early the next morning. The intense heat of the weather, and a heavy storm unluckily coming on, made it impossible to resume our march that day without great inconvenience and injury to the troops. Our advanced corps being differently circumstanced, moved from the position it had held the night before, and took post in the evening on the Monmouth road, about five miles from the enemy's rear, in expectation of attacking them next morning, on their march. The main body having remained at Cranberry, the advanced corps was found to be too remote, and too far upon the right, to be supported, either in case of an attack upon or from the enemy, which induced me to send orders to the Marquis to file off by his left towards Englishtown, which he accordingly executed early in the morning of the 27th.

The enemy in marching from Allentown had changed their disposition, and placed their best troops in the rear, consisting of all the grenadiers, light infantry, and chasseurs of the line. This alteration made it necessary to increase the number of our advanced corps; in consequence of which I detached Major General Lee with two brigades to join the Marquis at Englishtown, on whom, of course, the command of the whole devolved, amounting to about five thousand men. The main body marched the same day, and encamped within three miles of that place. Morgan's corps was left hovering on the enemy's right flank, and the Jersey militia, amounting at this time to about seven or eight hundred men, under General Dickinson, on their left.

The enemy were now encamped in a strong position, with their right extending about a mile and an half beyond the courthouse, in the parting of the road leading to Shrewsbury and Middletown, and their left along the road from Allentown to Monmouth, about three miles on this side the courthouse. Their right flank lay on the skirt of a small wood, while their left was secured by a very thick one, a morass running towards their rear, and their whole front covered by a wood, and for a considerable extent towards the left with a morass. In this situation they halted till the morning of the 28th.

Matters being thus situated, and having had the best information that if the enemy were once arrived at the heights of Middletown, ten or twelve miles from where they were, it would be impossible to attempt any thing against them with a prospect of success, I determined to attack their rear the moment they should get in motion from their present ground. I communicated my intention to General Lee, and ordered him to make his disposition for the attack, and to keep his troops constantly lying upon their arms, to be in readiness at the shortest notice. This was done with respect to the troops under my immediate command.

About five in the morning General Dickinson sent an express, informing that the front of the enemy had began their march. I instantly put the army in motion, and sent orders by one of my Aids to General Lee to move on and attack them, unless there should be very powerful reasons to the contrary, acquainting him, at the same time, that I was marching to support him, and, for doing it with the greater expedition and convenience, should make the men disencumber themselves of their packs and blankets.

After marching about five miles, to my great surprize and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and, as I was told, by General Lee's orders, without having made any opposition, except one fire given by the party under the command of Col. Butler, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulsed. I proceeded immediately to the rear of the corps, which I found closely pressed by the enemy, and gave directions for forming part of the retreating troops, who, by the brave and spirited conduct of the officers, aided by some pieces of well served artillery, checked the enemy's advance, and gave time to make a disposition of the left wing and second line of the army upon an eminence, and in a wood a little in the rear, covered by a morass in front. On this were placed some batteries of cannon by Lord Stirling, who commanded the left wing, which played upon the enemy with great effect, and seconded by parties of infantry, detached to oppose them, effectually put a stop to their advance.

General Lee being detached with the advanced corps, the command of the right wing, for the occasion, was given to General Green. For the expedition of the march, and to counteract any attempt to turn our right, I had ordered him to file off by the new church, two miles from English Town, and fall into the Monmouth road, a small distance in the rear of the courthouse, while the rest of the column moved directly on towards the courthouse. On intelligence of the retreat, he marched up, and took a very advantageous position on the right.

The enemy, by this time, finding themselves warmly opposed in front, made an attempt to turn our left flank, but they were bravely repulsed and driven back by detached parties of infantry. They also made a movement to our right, with as little success, General Green having advanced a body of troops, with artillery, to a commanding piece of ground, which not only disappointed their design of turning our right, but severely enfiladed those in front of the left wing. In addition to this, General Wayne advanced with a body of troops, and kept up so severe and well directed a fire, that the enemy were soon compelled to retire behind the defile, where the first stand in the beginning of the action had been made.

In this situation, the enemy had both their flanks secured by thick woods and morasses, while their front could only be approached through a narrow pass. I resolved, nevertheless, to attack them, and for that purpose ordered General Poor with his own and the Carolina brigade, to move round upon their right, and General Woodford upon their left, and the artillery to gall them in front, but the impediment in their way prevented their getting within reach before it was dark. They remained upon the ground they had been directed to occupy during the night, with intention to begin the attack early the next morning, and the army continued lying upon their arms in the field of action, to be in readiness to support them. In the mean time the enemy were employed in removing their wounded, and about twelve o'clock at night marched away in such silence, that, though General Poor lay extremely near them, they effected their retreat without his knowledge. They carried off all their wounded, except four officers and about forty privates, whose wounds were too dangerous to permit their removal.

The extreme heat of the weather, the fatigue of the men from their march through a deep sandy country, almost entirely destitute of water, and the distance the enemy had gained by marching in the night, made a pursuit impracticable and fruitless. It would have answered no valuable purpose, and would have been fatal to numbers of our men, several of whom died the preceding day with heat.

Were I to conclude my account of this day's transactions without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularising individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier General Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery, through the whole action, deserves particular commendation.

The behaviour of the troops in general after they recovered from the first surprize, occasioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was such as could not be surpassed.

All the artillery, both officers and men, that were engaged, distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner.

Enclosed Congress will be pleased to receive a return of our killed, wounded, and missing: Among the first were Lieutenant Colonel Bonner of Pennsylvania, and Major Dickenson of Virginia, both officers of distinguished merit, and much to be regretted. The enemy's slain left on the field and buried by us, according to the return of the persons assigned to that duty, were four officers and two hundred and forty five privates; in the former number was the Honourable Colonel Monckton. Exclusive of these they buried some themselves, as there were several new graves near the field of battle. How many men they may have had wounded cannot be determined, but from the usual proportion the number must have been considerable. There were a few prisoners taken.

The peculiar situation of General Lee at this time, requires that I should say nothing of his conduct. He is now in arrest. The charges against him, with

such sentence as the court martial may decree in his case, shall be transmitted for the approbation or disapprobation of Congress as soon as it shall have passed.

Being fully convinced by the gentlemen of this country that the enemy cannot be hurt or injured in their embarkation at Sandy Hook, the place to which they are going, and unwilling to get too far removed from the North river, I put the troops in motion early this morning, and shall proceed that way, leaving the Jersey brigade, Morgan's corps, and other light parties (the militia being all dismissed) to hover about them, countenance desertion, and to prevent their depredations as far as possible. After they embark the former will take post in the neighbourhood of Elizabethtown, the latter rejoin the corps from which they were detached.

*I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir, your most obedient servant,*

G. WASHINGTON.

The Honourable HENRY LAURENS, Esq;
President of Congress.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the American army in the battle of Monmouth, on the 28th day of June, 1778.

KILLED. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 52 rank and file.

WOUNDED. 2 Colonels, 8 Captains, 4 first Lieutenants, 2 second Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 8 sergeants, 1 drum, 120 rank and file.

MISSING. 5 sergeants, 126 rank and file. Many of the missing dropped through fatigue, and have since come in.

ARTILLERY. KILLED. 1 first Lieutenant, 7 matrosses, 1 bombardier.

WOUNDED. 1 Captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 10 matrosses.

MISSING. 1 matross

Six horses killed, and two wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

GENTLEMEN,
CERTAIN intelligence having been received, that eleven British ships of war, viz. one of 90 guns, nine of 74, and one of 64 guns, are in the road of St. Hellens, near Portsmouth, bound for North America, and the United States being in alliance with France, you are requested, as speedily as possible, to convey this information to the commanders of any French fleet, or ships of war in America, by sending them this letter, and also to publish the contents of it in all the continental newspapers.

*We have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servants,*

B. FRANKLIN,
JOHN ADAMS.

To the Governor, or any Counsellor, or Senator,
or member of any House of Representatives, in
any of the Thirteen United States of America.
Read in Congress, July 8, 1778, and ordered to be published.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, July 7, 1778.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of Congress be given to General Washington for the activity with which he marched from the camp at Valley Forge in pursuit of the enemy, for his distinguished exertions in forming the order of battle, and for his great good conduct in leading on the attack and gaining the important victory of Monmouth, over the British grand army under the immediate command of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, in their march from Philadelphia to New York.

Resolved, that General Washington be directed to signify the thanks of Congress to the gallant officers and men under his command who distinguished themselves by their conduct and valour at the battle of Monmouth.

Extract from the minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Thursday last the Honourable the Congress of the United States met at the state house in this city.

The number of deserters, chiefly Hessians, who have left the British army since they left this city, amounts to upwards of 1000.

We hear that the British troops now in New York are preparing to evacuate that city, and that the whole of the troops on the continent will soon be drawn off to Britain or the West Indies.

THE Commander in Chief congratulates the army on the victory obtained over the arms of the British Majesty yesterday, and thanks most sincerely the gallant officers and men who distinguished themselves upon the occasion, and such others as, by their good order and coolness, gave the happiest presage of what might have been expected had they come to action.

General Dickinson, and the militia of this State, are also thanked for their noble conduct in opposing the enemy in their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid they have given in harassing and impeding their motions, so as to allow the continental troops to come up with them.

With peculiar pleasure the Commander in Chief, in addition to the above, can inform General Knox, and the officers of artillery, that the enemy have done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could be better served than ours.

July 9. The chief justice has been sitting at the city courthouse for several days past, to hear the charges against Tories accused of joining and assisting the British army. We hear that he will sit there on Saturday next, in the forenoon, for the same purpose.

The Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth have appointed agents for seizing the estates forfeited by traitors, &c.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

THEY write from London that that court had ordered her fleets and armies to be withdrawn from Philadelphia and New York; that various are the conjectures with regard to their destination; that some think they are to visit New England, or the West Indies, while others conjecture the coast of France, or that of Great Britain.

A private letter, from a gentleman in England to his friend here, asserts that the independence of America will be speedily acknowledged by Great Britain.

On Saturday last 69 prisoners, mostly British, who were taken at the battle of Monmouth, arrived at Philadelphia.

Capt. Fawntleroy, of Virginia, was slain in the battle of Monmouth.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 17.

CAPTAIN EDWARD TRAVIS, who left Philadelphia five days since, informs that a French fleet off the capes of the Delaware (which consisted of 1 ship of 90 guns, 2 of 84, 8 of 74, 1 of 64, and 4 frigates of 36 guns each) had lately taken and destroyed three British frigates, and drove a fourth on shore, the officers and crew of which are now prisoners in Philadelphia; that the French fleet had taken pilots on board, and left the Delaware last Sunday for New York, with intention to attack that place; that the French Admiral had offered Congress 3000 troops, who were on board the fleet, and 4000 more land forces, if wanted; and that war was declared by France against Britain the 19th of May last. The above news, Capt. TRAVIS informs, was communicated to him by our Delegates at Congress, who informed him they had it from Monsieur Girard, Royal Syndic of Strasburgh, Secretary of his most Christian Majesty's Council of State, and Ambassador from the Court of France to these United States, who arrived at Congress last Sunday.

Capt. TRAVIS also informs, that General Washington, with part of the army, had crossed the North river; that orders were given by the General for all the militia Colonels within fifty miles to join him, with all their force, as soon as possible; and that General Washington had received orders from Congress to attack New York.

BALTIMORE, July 3, 1778.

I HAVE instructions from his Excellency General WASHINGTON to call together all the Captains and subalterns of the 1st, 5th, and 9th Virginia regiments, who are now in Virginia on any pretence whatever. They are therefore directed to meet me in the city of Williamsburg on Monday the 10th instant, when farther orders will be given them by

(1) ROBERT BALLARD, Lieut. Col.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOTS where the subscriber now lives. Possession to be given the 1st of November. The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at Caroline court, in October next, A TRACT of LAND, lying on Polecat swamp, near Chesterfield, in the said county, containing 1527 acres. This land has the character of being as good as any lying off the river, in the county. It is remarkable for having great quantities of timber of the best kinds, and a great deal of meadow land. There are on it good buildings, orchards, and all conveniences for cropping. One half the purchase money to be paid down, and credit will be allowed for the other half, for which bond and security will be required. Possession will be given at Christmas.

(2) JOHN HILL.
KING WILLIAM, July 8, 1778.

For SALE, in the upper end of Buckingham, any time between this and the last of October next, and may be entered on at Christmas,

A TRACT of exceeding good LAND for tobacco, corn, and wheat, containing 1150 acres, more or less, a sufficiency of which to work 6 or 8 hands is fresh land, cleared within seven years. On it are about 600 fruit trees of different kinds, most of which, I expect, will bear the next summer; also rough houses that will cure 6 or 8 hogheads of tobacco, and are fit for the reception of an overseer and negroes. There are on it good pastures, and the best range for stock I ever saw. It is very convenient to church and mill, and to several good shad fisheries. The purchaser may have the crop of corn, fodder, and wheat, on it, and may know the terms by applying to William Clarke, in Cumberland county.

(2f)

BROKE from the jail of Lunenburg on the 28th of May, 1778, a man named JAMES, under condemnation of death, and was the property of James Trotter. The said slave is about 6 feet high, and well made, and is a most notorious villain. Whoever will apprehend him, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS.

1f

JOSEPH HIGHTOWER, Jailer.

CUMBERLAND, June 30, 1778.

THE subscriber, in conjunction with Mr. Stephen Cook, purchased a quantity of beeves for the continental army, which were delivered in separate parcels to the commissaries. One of the number delivered by my partner got away, and was sent to my house, and put in a pasture with a number of other beeves we had collected (to be delivered the next commissary who passed that way) without instructions or information that the money had been received for the same. I presumed the beef had made its escape from Mr. Cook in carrying it to the place appointed, and received the money from the second commissary. On settlement, the mistake was discovered, that the beef was paid for to both Mr. Cook and myself, which I am ready to reimburse to any person properly authorized to receive it.

(2f)

HENRY WRIGHT.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 9, 1778.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from John Randolph, Esq; late Attorney General, the subscribers intend, on Monday the 10th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to expose to sale, by way of auction, the very elegant dwellinghouse of the said John Randolph in this city, together with about 90 acres of land adjoining, a small part of which is meadow. The sale will be on the premises, which are to be delivered to the purchaser the 1st day of October next, for ready money. The whole is under mortgage to several gentlemen, who will join in the conveyance, or do any other act the purchaser may require for exonerating the subject.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES COCKE.

FAUQUIER, July 1, 1778.

RUN away from the subscriber WILL CRAWLEY, a well set mulatto man slave, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a thick bushy beard, a small scar on his left cheek, which is scarcely perceivable, and is about 36 years old. He had on, and took with him, two shirts, one of cotton, and the other of tow, a pair of tow linen trousers, a striped Virginia cloth jacket, a felt hat with a large brim, and a blanket coat. I imagine he has been seduced away by one Thomas Miles, a weaver, who ran from this county for hog stealing, and may probably change his name. Whoever will apprehend the said slave, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS if taken within forty miles of home, and the same, and reasonable charges, if taken at a greater distance.

(1f)

JAMES SCOTT, Jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the continental brig Morris, lying in Rappahannock river, at port Micois, the following seamen, viz. EDWARD ARTHUR BIRMINGHAM, an Irishman, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with black hair, about 22 years old. JOHN RAWORTH, an American, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has light short hair, 21 or 22 years of age. Whoever delivers the above seamen on board the brig Morris, or to the master of the said brig, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for each.

BENJAMIN GUNNISON, master of said brig.

STOLEN out of Mrs. Beverley's pasture on the night of the 16th instant (June) two horses, one a bay, well made, about 8 or 9 years old, and about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded on the off shoulder and buttock C, has several saddle spots, is a natural pacer, and has had a small piece cut from the under part of his right ear. The other is a gray horse, nearly the same size, with black mane and tail, his brand (if any) forgot, has a large dent in his forehead, occasioned by a kick when a colt. TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to the person who delivers the said horses to the subscriber, living near Port Royal, or TEN DOLLARS for each, and FIFTY DOLLARS on conviction of the thief.

(5f)

JOHN ROY.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Hampton, in November last, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, branded with four dots, has four white feet, a switch tail and hanging mane, trots and gallops. The said horse, I have been informed, has been exposed to public sale, since I lost him, before the Rawleighs door in Williamsburg, by an Augusta waggoner, who went from Hampton the same evening the horse was missing. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS to any person that will deliver the said horse to me in Hampton.

EDWARD MITCHELL.

DINWIDDIE county, July 15, 1777.

THE subscriber hath for sale about 6000 acres of LAND, near the old town of Peytonburg in Pittsylvania county, which would sell in Amelia county from 31. to 31. per acre, on which are several small tenements and plantations. Also 6000 acres on the waters and branches of Hycki's and Dan rivers, in the county of Halifax, on which are likewise several small plantations and improvements. Also 6000 acres in the county of Mecklenburg, in different parts of that county. Likewise several small pieces of land in the counties of Dinwiddie and Brunswick, containing about 4 or 500 acres each.

(1f)

ROGER ATKINSON.

Feb. 10, 1778. Since writing the above advertisement, I have been upon the first mentioned lands, and can recommend them as fine tobacco lands, lying well and free from stones, the whole tendable, the greatest part rich.

ROGER ATKINSON.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a pale red steer, 2 years old, marked with a crop and two white spots on the right ear, and a crop and sole in the left. Appraised to

11. 10s.

(2f)

WILLIAM NOWLETT.

TO be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on *Wednesday* the 22d of *July*, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the half-way house between *York* and *Hampton*, four SLAVES, formerly the estate of *Mr. Samuel Read*, deceased. Those whom it may concern are desired to attend the sale.

(2)

MERRITT MOORE.

TO be SOLD, at public auction, on the premises, on *Friday* the 14th of *August* next, agreeable to a late act of Assembly for that purpose, the glebe of the parish of *St. Patrick*, in the county of *Prince Edward*, by

THE VESTRY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July 8, 1778.*

THE officers that were concerned in the re-capture of the sloop *Adventure* are hereby desired to furnish me with a list of their several crews, properly proved, no others being entitled to share in the prize. Those who fail to render such lists by the 10th of *August* next will be excluded, for I am determined to pay the money in my hands to such only as shall comply with the above request.

B. POWELL, Marshal.

TO be SOLD in *North Carolina*, a plantation and tract of land containing 700 acres, lying on *Swift creek*, good for corn, wheat, and tobacco, or any other produce that is made in this State, with a dwelling-house, a grainary, and other necessary houses. There are on the plantation about 80 acres of cleared land, under good fencing, and in good order for cropping, with a very fine young apple orchard of 400 trees, and a fine young peach orchard of 300 trees. The said plantation lies about 25 miles from *Halifax* town, and about 22 miles from *Tarborough* town, on a very public road, and is a fine place for a public house, convenient to 4 good mills, and convenient to fishery. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

21

SAMUEL SORSBY.

FOR SALE, a valuable plantation in *Chesterfield* county, lying on *Swift creek*, and within 2 miles of *Petersburg*, containing by estimation 284 acres, adjoining the lands of *Mr. George Robertson* and *Mr. William Workman*. Any person inclinable to purchase the said plantation, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in *Mecklenburg* county, near *Sir Peyton Skipwith's* ferry, on *Roanoke* river.

21

DANIEL WILSON.

FOR SALE, my estate (called *Newington*) in *King & Queen*, on *Mattaponi*, containing 2450 acres of land, which is very valuable, and the improvements thereon great. Also a large tract in *King William*, and one in *Hanover*, near *Newcastle*, called *Dixon's* lands. For terms apply to

21

NATHANIEL LITTLETON SAVAGE.

FOR SALE, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives in *Rowan* county, in the State of *North Carolina*. This plantation is situate on *Dawidson's* creek, in a very good neighbourhood, and consists of 550 acres of land, about 80 acres of which is cleared, and under good fence. There are on it a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke-house, spring-house, barn, and stables, with several other convenient houses; also a tan yard, and all buildings necessary and convenient for carrying on the tanners business, a peach orchard, and several acres of meadow cleared and cultivated. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

1

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

THOSE who have demands against the estate of the late *Hon. William Byrd*, Esq; are again earnestly requested to make them known to the Executrix, at *Westover*, as she is very anxious to discharge the whole as speedily as possible, having due regard to the dignity of the respective debts. She also begs of those who are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment in order to enable her to make a final settlement of her administration; and those who do not comply with this request may expect to have their papers put into the hands of an Attorney to bring suit.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June 1, 1778*

THE subscribers take this method to inform the public that they are erecting a TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTORY, and expect that they will have some for sale in a few days. Such as five at a distance will have their orders executed with care and despatch by sending a line.

JOHN MITCHELL, & co.

TO be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on *Saturday* the 25th of *July* next, at my house in the county of *Annis*, a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Also a parcel of mens wearing cloths.

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JOHN PRIDE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen out of *Mr. Stephen Taskard's* pasture, on *Monday* the 18th of *May*, a dark bay horse, 5 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has a star in his forehead, one hind leg white, a small white spot upon his buttock, and a few white hairs in his mane; he paces, and gallops. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him to *Mr. George Sparling*, in *Suffolk*, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

CHARLESTON, *June 6, 1778.*

THE Gentlemen appointed to command in the partisan corps of light dragoons in the Commonwealth of *Virginia* are required to repair, without loss of time, to *Charleston*, in the State of *Maryland*, the place of general rendezvous. It is expected, that immediate compliance will be given to the above order.

HENRY S. LEE, Jun. Major Com. P. L. D.

TO be sold, at *Mr. Lachley's* near the college, in *Williamsburg*, a large quantity of dried COD FISH at 31. 10 s. per hundred, brown SUGAR 7 s. per pound, and PLUMS 5 s.

THE heirs of a certain *Mr. Kent*, who, I have been informed, lived in *Lancaster* county, and who enlisted under *Capt. Wright Webster* to serve on board the *Norfolk Revenge* galley, are desired to apply to *Joseph Scott*, Jun. in *Suffolk*, or *John Evans*, in *Nansemond*, for a sum of money left in my possession at his decease.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 28th of *March* last, a large bay horse, with one glass eye, and a blemish in the other, with a thick bushy mane and short switch tail; he is, I think, crest fallen, and each of his sides rubbed with the stirrup leather, some white on one of his hind feet, his brand, if any, forgot, gallops and trots well. A saddle and bridle was also taken with the horse. The person that I suspect calls himself *Simmons* or *Simpson*, from *Westmoreland* county: He had on a reddish coloured surtout coat, with short black curled hair, much pitted with the smallpox; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a reddish complexion. Whoever takes up the said horse, saddle and bridle, and conveys them to *Mr. John Crump*, in *Williamsburg*, or the subscriber in *Isle of Wight*, shall have ten pounds reward, and on conviction of thief ten pounds more.

(11)

TIMOTHY TYNES.

SOUTHAMPTON, *June 8, 1778.*

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, the 28th of *May* last, two horses. One of them is a sorrel, full 4 feet 10 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, 3 years old last spring, an exceeding fine saddle horse, and when in the bridle carries his nose very straight out. The other is a dark bay, or rather of the mouse colour, with a small white streak down his face; he is lame in the joint of his off fore footlock, which is plain to be discovered, and is branded on the near shoulder, but I cannot recollect with what letters. Whoever will bring the said horses to me, or give me information where they may be had, shall receive ten dollars reward.

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WILLIAM SALTER, Jun.

CHARLOTTE, *May 20, 1778.*

STOLEN out of my pasture last night a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, branded on the near buttock W, his mane hangs on both sides, has a switch tail, a blaze face, both hind feet white, shod all round, paces, trots, and canters well; he is about nine years old, and his breast has been rubbed with chair harness. Also another sorrel horse, about five or six years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a heart, his two fore feet and near hind foot white, has a black spot on his left knee, a long white snip in his face, part of his mane hanging, and part roached, a short switch tail, which is trimmed under close to the skin. On the same night my carriage was broke open, and two saddles and bridles taken out. One was a mantau saddle, with a blue country made cloth wove in diamonds, or roach work; the other a half worn saddle, with a hogskin seat, and an old blue saddle cloth under it. One was a snaffle bridle, and the other a waggon bridle with blinds. The persons suspected to have stolen the said horse and saddles passed at my house by the names of *Jacob Miers* and *William Harris*. *Miers* is a well set man, bow legged, much pitted with the smallpox, about 4 feet 9 inches high, has curled hair, small gray eyes, often winks when he talks, and has a scar above his left hip; he had on a macaroni hat, a light coloured broadcloth coat, leather breeches, and had a worsted country cloth coat, of a reddish colour. *Harris* is about the same height, has short black hair, a smooth face, and blue eyes; he had on a shirt and westcoat of country linen, and his shoes were tied with leather strings. Any person that will deliver the said horses to me, or secure them that I may get them again, shall receive twenty five pounds, and on conviction of the thief fifty pounds.

(11)

ABRAHAM GREENHILL.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at *Cox and Dale's*, in *Chesterfield* county, on the 28th of *May*, two valuable horses: One is a large black upwards of 14 hands high, with a snip on his nose, and a large star, almost like a blaze, both hind feet white, has some saddle spots on his back, a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on both shoulders and his near buttock with a diamond, and an M in it; he paces, trots, and canters well, holds his head high when he is started, and is apt to start, but goes gentle in the chair and plow; he is 9 years old this spring, and was bred in *Prince Edward* county by *John Martin*, near the courthouse. The other is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, 7 years old this spring, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, a strong work horse, used altogether to the plow and cart, has a hanging mane and short switch tail, paces slow and hard, has a small bell on, and had no brand that I remember; he was bred in *Botetourt* county, near the courthouse. I will give a reward of five pounds for each of them, brought to me at *Cox and Dale's*, near *Osborne's* warehouse, in *Chesterfield*.

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THOMAS HOWLETT.